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PURE BEER

Investigation Authorized by Agricultural Department,

When the Agricultural Appropriation bill was under consideration an amendment was made to it which may hereafter prove a source of the greatest annoyance to brewers in one of its provisions, and an annoyance and loss to importers of liquors in another.

The amendment, which is included under the appropriations for the Bureau of Chemistry and carries \$31,600, reads as follows:

To investigate the adulteration of foods, drugs, and liquors, when deemed by the Secretary of Agriculture advisable; and the Secretary of Agriculture, whenever he has reasons to believe that articles are being imported from foreign countries which are dangerous to the health of the people of the United States, shall make a request upon the Secretary of the Treasury for samples from original packages of such articles for inspection and analysis; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to open such original packages and deliver specimens to the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose mentioned, giving articles, who may be present and have the right to introduce testimony; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall refuse delivery to the consignee of any such goods which the Secretary of Agriculture reports to him have been inspected and analyzed and found to be dangerous to health

The authority conferred in this section may be divided into two parts; first, it provides for an investigation of foods, drugs and liquors, when deemed by the Secretary of Agriculture advisable, whether of home manufacture or imported. There is nothing in the first part of this section which can prohibit the Secretary of Agricu! ture, whenever he is so inclined, from instituting an investigation into the component parts of beer, nor does it appear as if it were in- | opposition to it in the shape in tended to interpose obstacles to such action.

If he wishes to give a semblance has only to persuade himself, from goods which, "by reason of such personal examination or upon the | adulteration" the Secretary of Agreport of his subordinates, that | riculture reports to him to have beer is adulterated, and he then been inspected and analyzed and has specific authority to open up found to be injurious to health publicly the ent re subject of the "because of such odulteration." adulteration of beer, or he may | These additions removed some of pursue his researches in secret, selecting his own samples, making his own analyses and drawing his own conclusions, without consulting in any particular the brewer | ter the SENTINEL will not be unamination, and without giving him | wrong motives to the Secretary of an opportunity to be present or to Agriculture. If these powers are be heard in his own defense; and to be placed in any man's hands, he may finally, regardless of the Mr. Wilson's will suit us. Nor diversity of opinion that exists as | will we be understood as opposing to the use of substitutes, adulter- the meritorious features of the ants and preservatives, submit his | measure. We simply contend that ex parte report to Congress, or its enactment should have been meeting of that body, to the injury, guards provided by the Brosius if he is so inclined, of whomsoever | pure food bill, we call attention to he pleases. This he may do under the absence of these saleguards, same without any pretext whatso fare or private pique or profit may

dictate. This is certainly a most remarkable power, indetensible on any ground, and assuredly not excusable on the assumption that the Secretary will not abuse the authority intrusted to him. It is a dangerous power to place in the hands of any man. Its one saving feature is that it does not specifi. cally confer authority on him to establish standards for food and drink products nor impose penalties for their infraction.

Indirectly, however, he does establish such standards, as it is within his power to say what ingredients are deleterious and what

out whether in any ot its other sections powers are given beyond those laid down in the amendment | McKinley Adds the Garden of Eden

here referred to. The second part of this amendment has reference to imported liquors, foods and drugs, and placed dealers in these articles absolutely at the mercy of who ever might happen to be at the head of the Agricultural Department. For instance, if we had a Secretary of Agriculture who was in favor of prchibition, and he conceived the idea that all liquors are dangerous to the public health, he | the original habitat of Adam and would thereupon call upon the Secretary of the Treasury

liver in the original package such with him in this Laief is Dean consignment for investigation; and should he decide that the liquors were dangerous to the public health-to the health of the people of the United States if consumedhe would thereupon virtually confiscate the consignment, and the Secretary of the Treasury, upon such a decision, would reluse to deliver the goods to the consignee.

This amendment turns over everything that any citizen of the United States might desire to buy from abroad which might properly come under the designation of a food or a drug or a liquor into the control of the Secretary of Agri culture. It puts a sweeping au thority in his hands to absolutely forbid and preclude its importa-

If a citizen or resident of the United States desires to import from abroad any one of the articles coming within these general descriptions to be used in a way that would be innocent and not deleterious or dangerous at all, and the Secretary of Agriculture should conceive the idea that the importation of that article ought to be forbidden, or if we had a Secretary who might yield to improper influences-he might shut out the article in order that some manufacturer at home might hav: a monopoly of it. He can cause an investigation to be made, and i it is determined that the article would be dangerous, it used in any way, to the health of an individual, he might thereupon entirely exclude it, and deny to the owner o it the right to use it.

This is certainly giving a power to one man that ought not to be given in a republican government. No man, no matter how just and fair he may be nor how pure his intention may be, ought to be vested with the sole power of pre venting the importation of an article into this country simply on his own ipse dixit.

Debate on this part of the amendment developed so much which it was offered that on motion of Mr. Tillman it was amended so as to provide that the Secretary of excuse for ordering an investi- of the Treasury shall refuse delivgation into the quality of beer, he ery to the consignee of any such harshness in which the section was clothed, but still left much that was objectionable.

In calling attention to this matwhose product is undergoing ex- | derstood as in any way suggesting | make it public in advance of the surrounded with at least the safepretence of excuse; he may do the | and aim to impress our patrons with the necessity of keeping a ever and whenever the public wel- sharp eye on all proceedings in_ augurated under this bill,

Against 'Alcoholism, The Department of State has received a note from the Austrian Legation stating that an international congress against alcoholism will be held in Vienna from the 9th to the 14th of April next. The United States Government is in vited to send delegates.

The congress will hold eight public sessions. Reports and speeches can be made in German, French, English or Italian. The programme includes discussions upon the effects of alcohol; diseases, heredity, degeneration, and criminality caused by its use; and

to our Possessions.

According to the New York Times, Dr. D. F. Becker, of the United States Geological Survey, who went with our troops to the Philippines, has discovered that the primeval Garden of Eden was located somewhere in the archipelago, possibly in the Island of Luzon. Dr. Becker has not only convinced himself, but several other scientific gentlemen, that sine posses-

who agree Hall, of the University of Minnesota, a geologist of wide reputation. In a burst of enthusiasm he declares that, "in bringing under our flag the original Garden of Eden, we shall secure a treasure beyond financial or political valuation."

The Garden of Eden, it will be recalled, was the point from which originated all the ills to which the flesh has fallen heir. Clothing and coal, doctors and debt, sin and sorrow, disease and death--none of these would man have experienced save for an incident that happened there in which a woman and a snake took leading parts.

For centuries upon centuries the human race has been groping in the dark-like a man searching for the keyhole, as it were-in a vain endeavor to locate the spot where woman's curiosity first got the better of her, with such disastrous consequences for all her descendants. Little did we dream, however, when we paid \$20,000. 000 to Spain for one thousand islands that we had acquired ownership of the piece of real estate that had once sheltered in peace Adam we have done, if these scientists' surmises prove correct.

This discovery would seem to advocates of the theory of evolution as Darwin and Huxley. It is a pleasure indeed to learn that the scriptural account of the creation of man is likely to be verified. The idea of our descent from the monkey was always repugnant to the mass of the people, and if naught else good comes of our acquisition of the Philippines than the settlement of the vexed question of our first parents, the certainty that we have nothing in common with the ugly baboon or even the cute little creatures that amuse us so much by their antics in the cages of zoological gardens and menageries is sufficient to reconcile us to the loss of the four hundred million dollars that our Asiatic venture has already entailed.

When the site of the Garden of

Eden has been definitely ascer tained and the learned men of the Smithsonian Institute have investigated its surroundings we may expect our fund of information to be considerably increased. With the assistance of experts from the Agricultural Department they should have no difficulty in locating the Tree of Knowledge, whose fruit imparted wisdom to those who partook of it except in the case | futility of Prohibition and whose infraction of that useless law intribulations from which we are doomed to suffer to the end, unless it be the fortune of our own wise men to discover an antidote somewhere among the primeval growths that must surely abound there. We would suggest, if the Tree be found, that it be transferred from is doing no good, to the halls of Or 'ress where, it members can be to taste of it, wisdom may a planted in minds much in need tits beneficent truit. If bad break, by all means send it to Kansas and other places that are aboring under the delusion that Prohibition prohibits, not forgetting the Women's Christian Temof the New Voice.

full bill will be necessary to find HISTORICAL FIND. almost forgotten. The resurrec tion of the Garden of Eden, long thought to be buried beneath the accumulations of ages, will go far towards reconciling us to the loss of the Gardens we used to know. It is a long journey to the Philippines, but distance is annihilated in anticipation of the pleasure of setting foot on the ground that Adam and Eve and the Devil once trod. Adam and Eve we need not expect to see there-the Devil we mav. It, however, bashfulness at sight of strangers, age, or any other infirmity may cause his Satanic Majesty to seclude himselt, the tourist has only to drop back and follow in the wake of the army in the Philippines or in China, or, perchance, drop in on Kansas, and his curiosity will be abundantly satisfied.

We raise our hat to Mr. McKiney. It his course in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines forbids the hope of national rehabilitation before the end of time, he has at least secured for us the opportunity of renewing acquaintance with places and things as they were at the Creation-with all prohibitions removed. Now let him inaugurate cheap excursions, bar amusement trusts and land syndicates, and give the people a chance to see that priceless jewel of our new possessions-the Garden of Eden.

Exit Sentiment: Enter Business A London correspondent of the New York Tribune caples that the indifference of Lord Lansdowne to American "sensitiveness" or the Nicaragua Canal question corresponds to a change in British of the Senate. sentiment. There was real enthusiasm,

and Eve and the Devil, and thus ing the Spanish war, but it has As they stand now the United in the lands bordering on the answered for all time a question | cooled off. This is partly because | States is in a powerful position of | Mediterranean as is the simoon in as vexing for mankind as De Wet's American opinion was divided advantage. It they are altered other parts of the world. The whereabouts occasionally is to during the Boer war, but mainly they must be, of necessity, altered sirocco is not always accompanied Kitchener. Yet that is just what | because the imperial movement | to our injury. has received a great impulse from the loyalty displayed by the coloset at rest the speculations of such | Limperor has proved a trust by he prisoner's friends.

Tet us hope that all this may prove true. Sentimental diplomacy, based on British "enthusiasm" for us during the Spanish war, has cost us 2,000 square miles of territory in Alaska and care within an ace of costing us our right to control our own canal Now let us drown sentiment and get down to business, beginning

with these two propositions: Not another inch of ground to England in Alaska.

An American canal, built without consulting any other country than the one that pays for it and the one that owns its route.

The Carrie Nation Outbreak

n Kansas is another demonstration that temperance by legislation is bound to be a failure. To attempt by legislative enactment to prevent of the lady who first illustrated the the sale of liquor is repugnant to the theory of government; it attempts to take away the rights of flicted upon mankind troubles and | individuals where they are not in conflict with the rights of society as a whole, and such attempts must always fail. No fair person can contend that if a man wants to take a drink of liquor, his doing so is a menace to society. A drunken man may be a social menace, but separate laws are passed its present abiding place, where it to deal with him, and they are successfully enforced. No one will deny that it is a menace to selliquor to young boys and other irresponsible persons, and when the liquor dealer has been conan antidote be found for the evils victed of these things the law has that have followed Mother Eve's succeeded in punishing him. To attempt, though, by law to say that men in the full possession of their taculties shall not buy liquor is treading upon the liberty of the in dividual, and while such laws may perance Union and the publishers be allowed to stand upon the statute books, they cannot be en-The march of progress in this forced. Society undoubtedly has city doomed our people to the loss a right to regulate the sale of of many old landmarks. The liquor, and some of the leading European Gardens, near the Bal | temperance workers of the country timore and Ohio depot, Læffler's are not in favor of attempting more Garden, on New York avenue, by law. They know the sale of ALL AGAINST US.

What Failure of Reciprocity Means for this Country.

The rough refusal of the Senate to confirm the commercial reciprocity treaties neg tiated and signed by President McKinley has resulted in the resignation of Plenipotentiary Commissioner Kasson. This is the climax of the high tariff policy, and a general commercial war upon the United States by the leading nations of the world seems to be inevitable.

Not only has the Senate repudiated the policy of Mr. Blaine; it has also spurned the policy of Mr. McKinley; it has cursed and rejected the declared policy of the Republican party.

The business men o the country must now look to the Democratic party for relief. And it is time for the Democracy of the nation to arouse itself and enter upon this great opportunity for national use-

The one statesman-like note in the Dingley Tariff act was the provision under which the President was authorized to soften the rigors and adjust the workings of the tariff system by treaty. In order to secure commercial advantages and keep the country in touch with the varying conditions of international commerce the President was empowered to grant reductions of not more than twenty per cent, on all articles in the general tariff list in return for commercial concessions to the United States. These arrangements were to be secured by treaties, and were, consequently, frightened he more ignorant insubject to the advice and consent | habitants of Southern Italy last

Two years from now our commercial treaties with the great na- sirocco, a dry wind storm which this correspondent says, in Eng. tions of the world will expire. prostrates men, animals and vegeland in favor of America dur- They must be renewed or revised. tation, and which is as little loved

Under the operation of high tarfi laws not only have the trusts | s'ill, the "blood rain," which last nies, and because also the German grown up and crushed out all at- Suaday was falling in Sicily, but and useful ally in heading of [United States, but they have used stitious, who are always looking European intervention. The plain the enormous profits which their for portents, expect some great truth is that German support is monopoly of the home markets has catastrophe. If, tor instance, the considered more helpful than enabled them to squeeze from the Pope were to die within the next American good teeling; hence American people to sell at lower few days, the superstitious Neathere is no disposition to make un- rates abroad, and thus invade and politans would swear that it was necessary concessions to the disrupt the markets of other coun-United States, either on the canal tries. It is notorious that many question or the Maybrick case, articles manufactured in the which has again been brought up United States can be bought more cheaply in Europe than at home.

The American people have been helpless to resist the trusts. But the manufacturers of Europe are to their Governments to repel the American invasion of their markets by fearless lariff legislation. evidence of its intention to act vig-

Seeing the danger ahead, Presiit. He knew that with a hostile combination of European powers bent on economic retaliation, the new and amazing volume of American exports-amounting in value to hundreds of millions annuallywould be turned back upon us, our markets would be flooded with enormously watered stocks cease Italy. to be possible, and the whole overgrown and overcapitalized industrial system of the country be brought down in ruin.

The President's plan was to negotiate five year reciprocity trea tries with the leading commercial | the sails and decks of vessels hunnations, so that, two years hence, when our general commercial treaties expire, the situation would be | led some scientists to believe that so eased and the harshness of our | it comes all the way from South tariff system so tempered-temporarily at least-that we might ne- theory fixes on Africa as the coungotiate with Europe on favorable try whence it comes.

Through Mr. Kasson, the Plenipotentiary Commissioner for Reciprocity Tariffs, the President | itants of Naples can hardly be renegotiated eleven treaties, the alized in this country. They are most important being the treaty people dwelling under a constant with France. He was also nego- cloud of apprehension, as it were, tiating with Russia when the flat | for Vesuvius looms ever above the refusal of the Senate to touch the | beautiful crescent on which the treaty with France compelled him | city stands, and even menaces the to abandon his parleys with the Czar. Russia and France have been the most steadfast friends this country has had in Europe. It was reasonable to suppose that with these two nations withdrawn from the threatened commercial alliance against the United States. would be averted.

American goods is avowedly in- created in vain.

Russian Government makes no secret of its purpose. It is an act of self defence. We have challenged the whole world to war and the challenge has been accepted. Russia has been compelled to attempt the destruction of our trade in her markets. The French treaty has been ignored by the Senate. Yet it is only a short time since France threatened, among other things, to put a heavy duty on our enormous sale of cottonseed oil in the French market, and only abandoned the idea when negotia-

tions for a reciprocity treaty were proposed. It is conceded that Austria and Germany are also preparing to unite their forces in an attack upon our toreign trade. Even Great Britain is considering the advisability of placing a heavy duty on American sugar.

The resignation of Commissioner Kasson is a sign that President McKinley has given up the fight for reciprocity.

All that now remains is the certain prospect of an international war of tariffe, in which all the great commercial nations of the world will be combined against the United States. The madness of the high tariff fanatics has brought us to this perilous verge.

Where now is the Democratic leader who will point out the path of national safety and permanent national prosperity?

A Startling Phenomenon,

The terrible sand storm which Sunday was probably borne thither on the wings of the much dreaded by the "red fog," "sea dust," "sirocco dust," or, more terrifying pta at competition in the when it is, the ignorant and super foretold by Sunday's storm.

The dust storm is one of the mysteries of the skies concerning which scientific men can make conjectures but cannot prove them true. It is supposed that the sand or dust, which is of a dull brick color, is swept up by hurricanes not helpless. They have appealed from the dry beds of her lakes or rivers in the desert heart of A.frica and borne for thousands of miles in the upper regions of the Every European nation has given atmosphere before it descends again on sea or land.

In the middle of the last century an area of Northern Italy, estident McKinley attempted to avert | mated at about two hundred square leagues, was covered with a layer of dust which in some places reached a depth of one inch. Its blighting effect on vegetation was terrible. That the dust is sometimes carried as far north as Russia is shown by the red snow which sometimes falls in that our own surplus manufactures, country. The same snow falls prices would fall, dividends on among the mountains of Northern

It is no uncommon thing for sailors on the Mediterranean to encounter the sand clouds and "blood rain." Often the material is so abundant as to darken the air and obscure the sun and to cover dreds of miles from land. A microscopic examination of the dust has America, but the more popular

The territying effects of such a storm among people so ignorant and excitable as the poorer inhabinhabitants with destruction.

One Way of Viewing It.

From the time when he first went into politics, says the New York Fournal, until 1903, Mr. Gus Addicks will have saved the United the deadliest danger of a tariff war | States reasury at least \$40,000 in salaries and perquisites for Dela-

tended to destroy our trade. The FOREIGN NEWS. Translated and Selected from leading European papers for the SENTINEL ENGLAND.

Temperance Reform in England.

Mr. Whittaker moved and Mr Herbert Roberts seconded an amendment to the Address asking the House to express regret because there was no indication in the Speech from the Throne of any intention to deal at all adequately with the licensing laws and the subject of emperance reform. This was the first amendment moved to the Address,

Lordon Standard, Feb 21. A comprehensive scheme for reducing

he number of licenses was ruined by hose partisans of temperance who were opposed to the principles of compensation. There is no doubt that they will take a similar course again, and no less certainty that, as Mr. Ritchie said, there is not the smallest chance of ever inducing the public of this country to commit such an act of gross injustice as would be entailed by carrying out this extinction of licenses without taking also into account the question of compensation." It is unreasonable to ask any Government to enter on a large cheme of legislation in such conditions-Mr. Ritchie dealt very effectually with the charge that the Ministers neglected the findings of the Royal Commission. The Covernment's bill, as described in Here was a pretty crux for Mr. Speaker, general terms by Mr. Ritchie, will take The good man did not know but that up such of the recommendations of that body as can be acted on without arous ing another agitation The measure will aim at removing the abuses of the liquor traffic as far as this can be done by regulations intended to prevent disorder and excess. It is premature to accuse it of insufficiency, and the amendment is only one more proof that there are people in this country to whom nothing will appear an adequate remedy for the evil except such laws as bave proved a dismal failure in America.

London Daily Chronicle, Feb. 21.

On the unhappiness caused by drink England, Mr Ritchie had no doubts umself. * * It is seen that the curse of national drunkenness is not a thing to be laughed at in the convivial spirit of 'jolly good fellows every one." The coldn-ss and half hearted laughter with which Mr. Tully's Early Victorian mer- on a serious financial crisis is at last riment upon the subject was received recognized, and we are told on all hands by the House were signs of the times, to prepare for heavy additions to taxaand Mr T. W. Russell expressed the general feeling in his protest against that way of treating a danger which, as Sir Edward Grey also pointed out last night, is threatening our very existence as a Great Power. Things, as we have made his first attempt: The Royal Commission has sat, and it is a year and a half since they published their two very elaborate reports. The divergence between those two reports has been welcomed by the Government as an excuse for doing nothing at all. Yet, as Mr. Caine, that sturdy veteran of the conflict, remarked last night, there are o less than 33 important regulations on which both reports are agreed. On those 33 points alone it would be quite possible to build a measure which we believe would now be approved by all temperance advocates, apart from the few extremists who would rather see England drunk than sobered by compromises and concessions

London Morning Leader, Feb. 21

The larger questions connected with temperance legislation-such questions as the reduction of licenses and the payment of compensation-were not really opened in the debates of vesterday and the day before. The temperance party is quite reconciled to the view that half a loaf is better than no bread. But the Government which showed its interest in the matter by leaving the Treasury Bench wholly deserted at the beginning of the discussion, has not the pluck to propose measures actually agreed to b the representatives of the omnipoten 'trade.'' The cowardice of the Government is as great as its majority. * But the debate, we fancy, has taught the Government a lesson. It may yet come to perceive that there are enemie at home as well as abroad, and that it is of little use to exert the circumference of an Empire if its vigor, moral and physical, is being undermined at the

Manchester Guardian, Feb. 21 Mr. Ritchie agrees that there are

preposterous number of licensed nouses" in many districts. But Mr-Whittaker would like there to be none; therefore the Government must be careful not to make the number less than preposterous too rashly. Iago talks of "those who will not serve God if the devil bid them." Mr. Ritchie one might suppose, would not make the country sober too soon lest a prohibi ionist should call it an improvement. But to discuss Mr. Ritchie's arguments seriously would be like taking a stick to afly. Their chief importance lies in the proof they give that the Government is not yet impressed in the slightest degree by recent events such as the Nationa Conference in Manchester.

Morning Post, Feb, 21,

Apart from the amusing utterances of Mr. Tully, who incurred the fierce reproof of Mr. T. W. Russell, the only totable speech on the licensing laws in the House of Commons was that of the Home Secretary. He made out a case gainst temperance reformers which is uite unanswerable. Earlier in the debate Mr. Tully had committed himself to the startling proposition that temperance reformers are not straightforward persons. What the honorable member are not, and consequently that food or beverages containing the former ingredients are all right and those containing the latter are all the scenes of total abstinence, are admitted to the revenue stamp taxes on latter the past has the proposals on which the commission that the proposal of the post when men no longer desire to the revenue stamp taxes on a liquor will only be a thing of the post when men no longer desire to the revenue stamp taxes on shigh figure, and if further increased buy it, and they rightly bend their the proposals on which the commission that the proposal on precisely meant by such a confession of it does not affect the consumer. The be to endanger any chance of its be' new resources.

coming law. It is best to proceed gradually with such a difficult matter as the reform of the licensing laws; and a little Bill containing proposals on which all are likely to be agreed is much better business than bringing in one which would be almost certain to encounter herce opposition, and would probably fail to become law. One point demands serious consideration from would be reformers. A reduction of licences does not mean necessarily less drinking Mr. Ritchie pointed out that between 1890 and 1898 the consumption of liquor had increased from 3 87 per head of the population to 4.3, and yet the number of licensed houses had been greatly reduced. * * * Until the Government feels justified in dealing with the question of compensation in a just and equitable spirit there is little likelihood of any progress being made with a matter which is of national importance.

"Ciannos' Ta Tu?"

When Mr. Speaker heard the mysterous salutation the other day, ' Ciannos Ta Tu?" he neither understood what it meant or realized what it forehoded. Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, who used the expression-which most our readers will ecognize in English form as "How art hou?"-had a set design in view when he signed the Book of the House of Commons in Irish and saluted the speaker in his native tongue. That design was made clear last night when be rose for his maiden speech in Irish, Mr. O'Donnell was using the most terrible language against Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, or Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman-he is perfectly impartialand that he could not bring him to book. So he stopped him altogether. but as the event showed, did not dispose of a situation as novel as it is nteresting.

Increasing Taxation in England. Speaker.

The issue of another loan of eleven millions in the form of Exchequer Bonds will be another reminder to the public that the drain upon British trade, capital and revenue, so far from being diminished, is actually increasing. That the Chancellor of the Exchequer cannot continue this process of indiscriminate borrowing without the risk of bringing Li reral politicians who desire retrenchment and economy are no blind partisans of a shilling or a two shilling Income Tax On the contrary, when they see so heavy and hopressive a burden aid, have changed since Mr. Ritchie growing heavier and more oppressive upon the backs of the middle classes they are filled with anxiety and dismay. And with astonishment? No! Sir Wm, Harcourt and Mr. Morley, who have seen their protests against the wild cat adventures of Imperialism-protests repeated in season and out of season for five years past-ridicaled and disregarded by Ministers and, alas! by the commercial classes too, can bardly be surprised to find their forebodings fulfilled. Last October year the Jingo Press laughed at 'Cassandra;'' it is whimpering now. One hopes that the great and growing section of Liberals which has won the confidence of the country by its resolute wisdom and moderation in the Khaki season will now justify that confidence by its handling of the practical concrete question of ways and means which is now pressing upon us '. Double the Income Tax' is an easy cry. Far better a two shilling Income Tax than a Protective Tariff, says the Free Trader. True, my friend but beware of bringing Protection nearer by your irrepressible heroism. We shall need the Income Tax, no doubt; but let us see what can be done without

There is an annual sum granted under the Agricultural Rates Acts and amounting to about \$1.700 coo It is simply a diversion of money into the pockets of the rural landlord from the national purse. It is true that this sum, which can now be restored to the nation, will not pay for a week of the war; but it will at least meet the interest on the recent additions to the National Debt. If every municipal council tollows the example of the London County Council and does its duty by forwarding a protest to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and its Parliamentary representatives the Government will be forced to yield; and it is calculated that the members of the Cabinet alone will part with £60,000 a year which they have been absorbing for the last five years through the medium of these Acts.

London Daily Mail, Feb. 20.

If increase of taxation there is to be and of this fact, with the war in full blast, there can be no doubt-the area of taxation must be extended. There is no easier way of obtaining money. without seriously pinching the taxpay. ers's resources, than by a tariff for entirely from a protective tariff, the virtues or vices of which need not be discussed here, though the speed and precision with which Russia has brought the United States to their knees by the application of "retaliation" is most instructive. It would be well if an ad valorem duty were levied on manufactures imported into this country. Their value is about £70,000,000 a year. Ten per cent on this would give the substantial sum of £7,000,000. Under a revenue tariff the taxpayer pays in small instalments and scarcely feels the payments. He need not buy foreign gloves or silke or toys if he objects to pay. A light duty on certain articles of general consumption might also be levied. Provided the toll taken by the State is small